FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1884.

Academy of Hunte-Concat, 2 P. M. Crispins, 8 P. M. Annociation Hall-Lecture. 8 P. M. Bijon Opera House Orpheus unit Eurylies. 8 P. M. Canines-The Regges Student. 8 P. M. Casine—The Regar Student F.P. M.

Balp's Thentre—Seven-Twenty-Right, F.P. M.

Grand Opera Boune—Tourisia. E.F. M.

Baverly's Councily Thentre—La Jole Parformance.

Radison Signare Theatre—The Rajah. 5:20 F.M.

Rew Park Theatre—Parkolo Siars. 5 F.M.

Rible's Garden—The Pavements of Paris. 5 F.M.

People's Theatre—Heatle, F.P. M.

People's Theatre—Heatle, F.P. M.

Signa Theatre—Heatle, F.P. M. Star Theatre-Hamist &P. M. Theatre Comique-Contilies Aspirations. 2 on 2 F. M.
Thalin Theatre-Afrikanian. 5 P. M.
Teny Pastor's Theatre-Variety. 1 and 6 P. M. Union Square Theatre—Storm Beston, F.P. M. Wallack's Theatre—Old Heats and Young Seats. 3d Av. Theatre-Three of a Kind. s.P. M 5th Av. Theatre-The Oless of Pashion. S.P. H.

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Governor Cleveland and the Forests. In his message to the Legislature the Governor devotes considerable space to a dis-cussion of the Adirondack forests. In his opinion the preservation of these forests is a very important matter. He explains that the Hudson and the Mohawk rivers and the Erie Canal are dependent upon them for their water supply. This he considers a fact so well established as to require no further demonstration. No steps cessary to protect the waterways of the State should, he believes, be allowed to be omitted; the commercial importance of our waterways is emphasized.

When, however, the Governor discusses the measures necessary to secure the preservation of these forests, he makes it apparent that he has allowed himself to be influenced by those persons directly interested not in their preservation, but in their destruction. His recommendations are not practical, and can have no useful result. He is alarmed by the senseless stories of the enormous value of Adirondack lands and the danger of great jobs which these persons are industriously circulating from one end of the State to the other.

Their object is apparent. They desire, while making a show of zeal in favor of preserving the forests, to so influence the public that any comprehensive action will be impossible. The Governor's argument that the State is fast acquiring these lands, and that it is therefore not necessary to purchase them, or, in fact, to do anything but wait until the owners see fit to hand them over to the State, is an unfortunate one. It is idle to suppose that the State can acquire the control of forest-covered lands by donation. Land is given to the State every year, but it is land from which the valuable lumber has been cut. No other land has been abandoned to the State, or will be. This fact must be borne constantly in mind. It must be borne in mind, too, that land from which even a part of the forest has been cut is greatly injured and often entirely ruined for those purposes for which the State should acquire possession of it. The opponents to the scheme, under cover of advocating it, declare that lumbering does not injure the wilderness, and that the land is reverting to the State so rapidly that it is useless to expend money to purchase it. Such arguments are dangerous and deceptive. They have entrapped Governor CLEVELAND into making recommendations which, if carried into execution, can have but one result, the destruction, sooner or later, of the whole wilderness.

The wild statements that Adirondack forest lands are worth \$100 an acre, or that the Legislature is to be asked to expend millions when even Sefor ELMORE, the representa-tive of MONTERO at Washington, repudiated, ndly in purchasing these lands at any price the owners may choose to set upon as we are informed, the pretended Governthem, are simply absurd. There is no land in the Adirondack forest worth to-day \$10 an acre; much of it could not be sold for 50 cents an acre. There are constitutional methods by which the State can acquire this land at a fair price, without injustice to any one.

Many schemes have been suggested by which the State could obtain possession of this property. The one recommended by Mr. DORSHEIMER will, however, no doubt commend itself to such disinterested persons as have given the most careful attention to this subject. He recommends the appointment of an Adirondack Commission, whose duty it should be to determine the position and value of such lands as are essential to secure the water supply of our rivers, and to cause a survey to be made of them. This being done, the whole question would then be submitted to the people at the polls in November. If the people do not then desire to incur the necessary expenditure to secure these lands and the permanency of the waterways of the State, they alone will be responsible. If they believed such an expenditure wise and proper, the Commissioners would then proceed to condemn the lands by authority previously given them, paying for them their true value as fixed by the Commissioners or by the proper courts. This is a perfectly fair and businesslike way of treating the question. If the Commission makes use of proper industry and intelligence, the people will know exactly what lands are requisite to secure the desired object, and they will know what these lands will cost.

They can then act intelligently, and the entire responsibility of the expenditure of the money on the one hand, or the commercial ruin of the State on the other, will rest on their shoulders. Such a plan cannot be well opposed by any one not directly interested in cutting away these forests. It injures no one; its expense in the early stages will be triffing in comparison to the benefit which the State will derive from some definite and exact information in regard to the North Woods, even if the people vote against their purchase. It incurs a single objection only. It does not provide for arresting the cutting of the forest during the present winter. Lumbering is very active in the Adirondack woods this winter, and it is every day inflicting enormous injury on the value of the forests. This, however, cannot be prevented; the lumbermen, stimulated by the dread of State interference, will make unusual efforts to cut as many trees as possi ble this winter. Nothing can prevent them from doing this. The State will be greatly injured by what is now going on in the North Woods, but this is the penalty it must pay for having allowed these forests to pass into private hands. The people should see, however, that after the present winter the State is not open to such a reproach.

Governor CLEVELAND has lost the greatest perform a great and lasting service to the | district. Yet to bring in Bulland, to jump

State by insugurating wise methods for the settlement of this difficult matter. He has falled to do this, and others will deserve and obtain the credit which should have belonged to him. The forests, nevertheless, will be preserved.

Are We Discouraging the Peace Programme in Peru?

There are signs in Lima and throughout Peru of a tendency to misconstrue the motives which probably have led our State De partment to defer a recognition of the IGLE-SIAS Government and the official reception of its accredited envoy. The Pierolist party, which not long ago accepted with unanimity the peace programme and welcomed the installation of the new Peruvian executive in the capital, has been disconcerted by the cold and equivocal attitude of the United States, and gangs of bandits professing to represent the CALDERON faction have renewed their predatory and murderous operations in the interior. Meanwhile, the correspondents of certain American newspapers, who are obviously writing in the interests of the Ring of speculators which obtained the prompt acknowledgment of the mock Calderon regime, are trying to furnish Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN with an excuse for his hesitation by magnifying the difficulties which Gen. IGLESIAS has necessarily encountered, and by casting doubt on the success of his patriotic plans.

We have no doubt that President ARTHUR was actuated by the best intentions in expressing, as he did in his message, a resoluion to avoid the blunders which have too frequently marked our diplomatic intercourse with Peru and Bolivia during the last few years. He sees that the unauthorized interference by Minister ADAMS with the peace negotiations at Arica, the insolent letter written by Minister HURLBUT to the official representative of the Piero-LA Government at Ayacucho, and the precipitate recognition of the CAL-DERON sham by Secretary BLAINE were acts that inflicted grievous injury on a sister republic for whose misfortunes, however incurred, we cannot but feel great sympathy. The President is, we think, sincerely anxious that Peru shall suffer no such wrong at the hands of the United States during his term of office, and there is no likelihood that any damage will be done by hasty and reckless demonstrations on the part of the present Secretary of State. Unluckily, there may be negative as well as positive errors in diplomacy, faults of omission into which men are betrayed by creditable motives, by a spontaneous recoil from the unsavory results of a rash, meddlesome, and speculative policy. Plunging and stumbling are methods of locomotion that a self-respecting person naturally wishes to avoid; but caution is not immobility, and a man may stand upright without falling over backward. There is reason to fear that our State Department may commit an error of omission in its treatment of the de facto Government which at present controls the greater part of Peru. When the peace programme was first formulated by Gen. IGLESIAS, in conjunction with a Congress of the northern departments at Cajamarca, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was justified by unpleasant experience in postponing an acknowledgment of the new regime, though this had then a far firmer basis than, according to Minister CHRISTIANCY, was possessed by the CAL-DERON Government at the date of its recog nition by Mr. BLAINE. Even after Truxillo. the second city in Peru, had passed into the hands of IGLESIAS, we were still warranted, no doubt, in delaying official action as long as the peace party was barred out of the capital, Lima, and its port, Callao, and as long as the fate of the force commanded by MONTERO at Arequipa remained undecided. But the situation became radically changed, and what had passed for reasonable circumspection upon our part began to look like posi tive unfriendliness when Gen. IGLESIAS took possession of the capital, when his authority was recognized in Arequipa itself, from which the last remnant of the CALDERON-

at Lima. It is perfectly well known in Peru that our State Department continued to recognize Seffor ELMORE as the official representative of the Peruvian republic up to a very late date, when he really represented nothing but the handful of troops which Montero had managed to hold together at Arequipa. No wonder, then, that Peruvians find it hard to understand, upon any theory but that of covert hostility to the peace programme, why the accredited envoy of Gen. IGLESIAS, the only executive head of Peru who has been installed in the capital since PIEROLA abandoned it, should still seek in vain for recognition at Washington.

MONTERO faction had been expelled, and

ment which had accredited him, and signified

his adherence to the new régime established

We Do Not Like Them.

We cannot say that we like the changes which have just been made in the organization of the Health Department. Theoretically, they are for the purpose of introducing military gradation and discipline. Practically, however, they have resulted in the turning out of valuable men, and the making of new offices for others brought in for political purposes, apparently, or by sheer favoritism

For instance, Major WILLARD BULLARD has been made chief of one of the divisions. Who is BULLARD, and what is his fitness to command a force of inspectors of expert knowledge and special abilities for the performance of their duties? He is nothing but a Republican politician who does all sorts of jobs for his party in the city, and in return is kept in the public pay. He was about to lose his place as a Harbor Master, and accordingly this berth was made for him in the Health Department. He is good for nothing except political work, and his employment suggests very strongly that the department is going

to have work of that sort to be done. A son of Mayor Epson has been made chief of another division, and a son of Gen. SHALER, the President of the department, is also on the salary list. The Mayor's son is a very young man, and a newly fledged doctor, whose medical diploma is not more that two or three years old, we believe. He is pushed ahead of experienced and deserving physiclans in the employ of the department, and could never have got the place if he had not been Mayor EDSON'S son. Nobody would have thought of him for it, Still, the Mayor goes in for civil service reform in the city offices-in words. As a fond parent, however,

he sees that his boy gets a good salary. Moreover, these chiefs of division are not needed, and their duty will be nominal in great part. The work will be done, as it was done before, by the experienced men who are put under them, and who get much smaller salaries. Outside of a few special inspectors the backbone of the Health Department is its corps of Sanitary Inspectors, physicians who look after the health and sanitary condition opportunity which will ever come to him to of the city, each being assigned to a special

young EDSON over the heads of older and more skilful and experienced men, and to reorganize the department on the military plan with large salaries for the chiefs of divisions, some, at least, of the best Sanitary Inspectors were dismissed. Real workers were discharged to make room for Bul-

LARD and EDSON. This has a very bad look. The Health Department has won respect and secured confidence in the past because it was kept outside of politics and run without regard to political methods and machines. It did professional work in a professional way, and was not suspected of underhand designs. Accordingly it grew to be more and more creditable to the city, doing its work cheaply, intelligently, and efficiently, and without unnecessary fuss and feathers. In many respects it became a model department after which Saultary Boards of other cities were

fashioned. For that reason more power was given to it than can safely be intrusted to any Health Board not so conducted. Its power is so great, indeed, that the Health Department can easily become an intolerable nuisance if it is administered in any political interest, or for the selfish purposes of any set of men. The people will eventually rise up against it if it is not managed solely and impartially, wisely and justly, in the interests of the health of the whole city.

It is a bad sign when we see nepotism and political influences at work in that department. Nor can they be covered by the pretence of introducing military system into its administration. The cases of Bullard and young Dr. EDSON have too obvious a meaning.

The Resignation of Judge McCrary.

The Circuit Judge of the United States for the Eighth Circuit, the Hon. GEORGE W. Mc-CRARY, has sent in his resignation to the President, to take effect on the first day of March next. He relinquishes his office to become counsel for a great railroad company, because his compensation as Judge does not

afford an adequate support for his family. Each of the eight Circuit Judges of the United States receives a salary of six thousand dollars a year. No circuit includes less than three States, and the Eighth Circuit, to which Judge McCRARY belongs, comprises six States, namely, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas. The Revised Statutes of the United States require fourteen terms of the Circuit Court in all to be held in the various States of the Eighth Circuit every year; so that the Circuit Judge is kept travelling about pretty actively most of the time when he is not actually engaged in his judicial labors, which in that circuit are particularly onerous, owing to the large amount of litigation there in the Federal tribunals.

Six thousand dollars a year is plainly insufficient pay for the services which the Circuit Judge is required to render there, assuming him to be a lawyer without any considerable private fortune, and one whose ability fits him for the place. Judge DIL-LON, who preceded Judge McChany in the office, found the compensation inadequate, and now the same bench is about to lose another competent Judge for the same reason.

In most departments of the Government the salaries paid to public officers are quite large enough, but we think no one who has considered the question carefully can doubt that the Federal Judiciary is underpaid. The Circuit Judges, as a rule, work just as hard as the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and might well receive the same salary \$10,000. The District Judges do not have to travel about so much, and a lower salary would suffice for them, ranging say from \$7,500 in districts including great cities where the volume of litigation is large, to \$5,000, or even the present minimum of \$3,500. in those districts where there is comparatively little business. Mr. WILLIAM G. CHOATE, who was generally recognized as one of the best Federal Judges that ever sat in this district, had to resign because he could not live on \$4,000 a year, and we understand that his successor, Judge BROWN, was enabled to take the office only by reason of the fact that he was the possessor of considerable means, affording him an income out-

Naval Officers in the Territories.

Under existing laws no person belonging o the army or navy can be elected to or hold any civil office or appointment in any

Territory. Senator Cockrell of Missouri wants to except officers of the army on the retired list from this prohibition, and has introduced a bill into the Senate providing that such officers may hold and exercise any office to which they may be elected by the people

or appointed by the Territorial authorities." But he does not go far enough. Retired naval officers should be included in the benefits of the proposed amendment. They are just the fellows, for example, to administer the civil Government which it is proposed to establish in Alaska. Senator CockreLL should broaden his bill so as to permit the retired officers to accept civil appointments in the Territories, not only from the Territorial

authorities, but from the President as well. In its present form, as referred to the Senate Committee on Territories, the scope of the bill is too limited.

It is reported in the Milwaukee Sentinel that the Hon. ROSWELL P. FLOWER of this city has become the owner of a large interest in that lively and progressive paper, the Chicago Herald. If this be true, we are confident that Mr. FLOWER will receive a handsome pecuniary return from his investment. But no matter how big the dividends, it is only the boldest politician who is willing to become a stockholder in a newspaper.

The Massachusetts Republicans have long pretended to be the especial champions of reliamong them have regarded BEN BUTLER as the foe of everything that is lovely and of good report. Yet the parting gift of this wicked man is a Bible. His Republican predecessors do not seem to have had any use for a Bible, but he is determined that his successors shall have the opportunity of consulting one in the Executive Chamber. Perhaps he expects to use this official Bible for another year himself. At any rate, he has set the Republicans a good example.

It is a notorious fact that fish occasionally fall from the sky. For a long time they have been known to do this only in the western half of this republic, and fish falls never have been much looked for elsewhere, though there is nothing except evidence of a negative character to prove that they have not occurred in all parts of the world. In the West the fish wind, and it is supposed that the supply came from some neighboring pond, out of which the wind scooped it. It has been usual for the fish to be carried a short distance, and then deposited in a gentle, pattering manner, like rain in summer. The fish shower has never been very copious or very violent, and those who have been caught out in it have not been

It will be learned with interest that the area of these fish falls has now extended to Scotland. Quite a shower of fish occurred recently at Airdie. A number of railroad laborers were caught out in it, and when it was over they picked up quantities of it and carried it home for supper. It was perch. The fall occurred a

mile away from the nearest body of water, and seven miles away from the nearest water which had any perch in it.

A recent report of a shower of whales mingled with megatheriums in Texas is not of an apsearance to recommend it to the credence of the cautious. .

It is an interesting fact that the strongest Republican Assembly district in this city is the one most fully provided with liquor shops of various descriptions. This is the Eighth district, and it has over six hundred institutions where liquor is dispensed.

On the other hand, the strongest Democratic Assembly district, the Fourth, contains only two hundred and twelve grog shops.

The sentence of the Marquis DE RAYS and

six of his associates to fines and various terms

of imprisonment, from five years down to six months, ends a famous trial which began as long ago as last June. The charges of which they were found guilty were those of fraud and iolation of emigration and corporation laws. Half a dozen years since the Marquis advertised a grand scheme for colonizing Port Breton, in Oceanica. Nearly a million dollars, it is said, was raised to aid it, and DE Bays put a large part of this into his own pocket. Fictiadorned with roads, churches, and dwellings, were published, and its whole area was sold over and over again to successive credulous purchasers. At last four wretched sailing vessels were sent out, so unseaworthy and badly provided with comforts that on one alone thirty assengers perished. On the Island 250 more

to have been eaten by the natives.

The whole business was a cruel fraud, and, lespite the protestations of good intentions on the part of the culprits, most people will doubt-less believe that they richly deserve the punishment inflicted on them.

died of famine and sickness, and five are said

Irreverence travels far in these days. It ong ago attacked sound English spelling, and, according to the Chicago Tribune, led Mr. C. P. Huntington, bewildered, among the demarogs. It has interfered with the orderly walk of Father Time over the face of the earth and set him hopping in an undignified way from meridian to meridian. Last of all its feats, it has slipped into Judge Van Vorst's court and clouded the reputation of the gas meter. It might have spared this household tradition. If the gas meter does not register gas correctly what is there left? There are no more divinities of the hearth. They disappeared about the time old Triton stepped blowing his wreathed horn for good and all. But there was something in every house a little more infallible than man. Conservative domestic opinion will cling round the meter still, and hope to see it cleared from the imputation of human error that besets it.

We are afraid that Mr. DWIGHT M. SABIN is not of a retiring disposition. It is only a little while since he became Chairman of the Republican National Committee, but he is so deeply impressed with his importance that he cels called upon to enlighten the world with his views about finance. What right has he to express his views in regard to a subject about which John Sherman considers himself to be the oracle of wisdom? Mr. Beck is already a thorn in Sherman's path, and now it looks as though the new Minnesota Senator is inclined to peach upon the Ohio financier's preserves. Is there room on the Republican side of the Senate for two such eminent authorities? Perhaps it will be wiser and better for Mr. Sabin to stick to his committee, and not inter-

Minister James Russell Lowell having declined the office to which St. Andrew's University recently elected him, the Ambassador of the United States in England will not be Lord Rector. In a satirical dialect poem Mr. LOWELL makes one of his characters say: "I've hen a readin' in Debow ontil I've fairly gut So hilghtened thet I'd fail ez lives ha' ben a Dook er nut."

The words Lord Rector Lowell may have had an enviable sound to some who covet titles of any sort different from those in vogue in democratic lands; but most of Mr. Lowell's countrymen will probably not be inconsolable at finding their representative in England without the lofty appellation proposed for him.

It seems to be pretty well settled that Mr Henry Villard is a ruined man financially. A friend of his says that "his stocks, his bonds, his two residences, are all involved in the wreck. He has saved nothing."

Men who have lost money by the enterprises with which Mr. Villard has been connected, and which he managed with power so nearly despotic, have naturally felt very sore against him But he seems to have acted honorably and manfully, shirking none of the responsibilities of his position, and not saving himself at the expense of others. He was the last on deck, and went down with the ship.

Mr. Villard, however, is a man of so much vigor and cultivation of intellect, and so great capacity in various directions, that he cannot be permanently conquered by adverse fortune will find, we doubt not, many opportunities for the employment of his remarkable abilities Besides, he is a young man still, and his harsh character.

Alouzo B. Cornell and Warner Miller. ALBANY, Jan. 3.-It is the opinion of close

observers of events here, since the organization of the Legislature, that whoever gets the support of the ma-jority of delegates to the Republican National Convention will have to make terms with Warner Miller and Alonzo B. Cornell. Whether or not there is a tacit under standing between these two ambitious leaders, it is cer-tain that between them they control machinery to elect bree-fourths of the delegates outside of New York city. Mr. Cornell showed his strongth last fall by securing the nomination of Republican Senators friendly to his own interests. Ten or twelve of the nineteen Republi-cans in the present Senate are distinctively Cornell men, and Miller has a first mortgage on nearly all the rest. Not more than two are set down as Arthur men. Had Mr. Cornell seem fit to do so, he could have beaten Miller's man, Yrooman of Herkimer county, for Clerk of the Senate. It has not been many years since Mr. Cornell. as a lieutenant of Rescoe Coukling, was moving heaven and earth to best Vrooman for the place. Warner Miller made his first great political stroke that year by defeat-ing both Conkling and Cornell, and electing his man. Cornell let Miller have his own way about the Speakership and Clerkship of the Assembly. Cornell's old pri-vate secretary, Abell, wanted to be Clerk, but Cornell wouldn't back him up. But Abell is to be deputy, under Miller's man, Chickering. This arrangement looks like narmony between the ex-Governor and the Senator.

Is Miller to try to make Cornell his colleague in the Senate? Are the two together to hold New York's dele-

gation at the Chicago Convention against Arthur! The Adlrondacks.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Members of the Legislature pegin to see that one of the most important questions to come before them is this: Does the State need more timber land than it now owns in the Adirondacks in order to preserve the Hudson River at a full head and supply the Eris Canal with a sufficiency of water? The chief objection to acquiring lands of a suitable quality for this purpose seems to be that the State will get cheated if it sammes the attitude of a purchaser. If, however, the Legislature should be of the opinion that portions of the Adirondack woods must be obtained, there is no formiable able obstacle in the way of getting what it needs at fair

To accomplish this object, the methods of acquisition It wanted for the purpose of constructing its canals f . It simply empowered its Canal Commissioners to take it, and directed its Canal Appraisers to ascertain its real

There is no more trouble in getting timber lands in the Adirondack region. If the State wants them, than there was in acquiring the lands it used in making its there was in acquiring the lands it uses a stinded that canals. If the Legislature should become satisfied that the State needs forests in this northern wilderness for the preservation of its rivers and canals it can appoint from musioners or some of our numerous State Boards Commissioners or some of our numerous State Boards to select them, limiting, it may be, the number of acres to be acquired, and directing the Board of Claims or some other suitable tribunal to determine what they are fairly worth, and then the State can pay for them Surely, the great State of New York should not stand aloof from prosecuting this grand object for fear it will be outwitted by a lor of numberners and lobby size. The Legislature can pees laws that will toll speculators and extortions.

CHANGES AT THE CAPITAL

Different Vices, Different Customs, Different Men from What they Were Party Kenre Age. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-An old member of Congress, whose experience runs back more than forty years, says that gambling and drinking in Washington have been steadily growing less throughout his experience. Until a comparatively recent day these were the be-setting sins, gambling especially. "While it cannot be said that Congress at times actually adjourned to the gambling house," said he, "it was often true that at the greatest of these establishments there could occasionally be found a quorum of both branches. Humphrey Marshall was one of the most invetorate gamblers of that time. He would sit through the whole night and far into the day completely absorbed in the game, sometimes winning, but oftener, it seemed, losing, from the fact that Drinking was universal and deep. There has been nothing comparable to it since the war. Before that, it slacked off somewhat: but there were many drunkards here even then."

"In what other respect has Congress changed during that time?" Well, gambling has become almost obsolete. and drinking is very much less, but there are forty times more men now who will engage in a raid on the Treasury for any sum from \$5,000 to \$500,000 than in the old gambling and drinking times. In those times, whatever men did, they did not steal, and the man suspected of bribe-taking or of engaging in schemes for getting money out of the Treasury irregularly, fell at once, and no longer as-

man suspected of bribe-taking or of engaging in schemes for getting money out of the Treasury irregularly, fell at once, and no longer associated with gentlemen. Any taint of that kind was fatal. It would have been impossible for a Huntington to write such letters as are now illuminating the history of Congress. What is now known as the Third House—the lobby—was unknown then. Congress, what is now known as the Third House—the lobby—was unknown then. Congress, what is now known as the Third House—the lobby—was unknown then. Congress, what is now they are called, to talk with them, even if that class had existed, with the audiacity to attempt it. In nothing, perhaps, has the change been greater than this. Counsel sometimes argued a question before committees, but even that was rare. It stopped there. Buttonholing members and Senators was unknown, and banqueting, as it is now done to influence votes on measures, would have been absolutely fatal to any cause. There was a chivalry in this respect in those days which appears to have died out with the advent of schemes of iniquity and the presence of, corrupt men in both branches of Congress.

How do the manners of Congress of the present day compare with those of your time?

I may be wrong, but it appears to me that they are not the type of men now that they were then. I retain a distinct recollection of my early impressions of the great men, great as we then regarded them and as they are still regarded, when I entered Congress. Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Calhoun were the leading men for a long time. Mr. Clay's presence on Pennsylvania avenue always caused men to turn their heads, and in some way manifest their respect. He was always sure to return every salute in that gracious manner which brought men and women—especially if they had handsome children to show—and young girls out to observe him as he took his way to the Capitol. Mr. Clay never missed anything that was intended to show respect. No one has for years passed to and fro on the avenue, his blue coat an

THE BIGGEST OF PENSION JOBS. Proposing to Pay Money to Every Surviving

Union Soldier. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- The expected proposal to pension the entire body of survivors of the Union army has been made in a bill intro-duced into Congress by Mr. Price.

This measure directs the Secretary of the Interior to pince upon the pension roll the name of "any officer or enlisted man of the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States, including regulars and volunteers, who shall have served for a period of ninety days subsequent to March 4, 1861, and prior to July 1, 1866."

The rate of pension thus provided is to be ascertained by reckoning 22 cents per month for each month of service, provided that the aggregate thus obtained for the pension shall not exceed \$10 per month, to be paid "for the term of their lives, from and after the 1st day

The sweeping character of this measure is apparent on studying its details. Mr. Price. warned by the successive enlargements of moderate pension jobs, in the rival bids of Congressmen for popularity, is evidently determined at the outset that no one shall ever get his laurels by being more free than he is with the people's money. He gives lifetime pensions not to the wounded or the invalids alone, but for the mere fact of service. He gives them not only to the three years vaterans, but to the three months' men. Other schemes of this sort, for tife survivors of the war of 1812 or of the Mexican war, content themselves with a maximum of \$8 a month; but he makes the maximum \$10, or a possible sum of \$120 a year. The service pension law for the veterans of 1812 was enacted more than sixty years after the end of that war, when it was supposed that only a few hundred of them survived; but this act is to take effect less than twenty years after the end of that war, when it is known that hundreds of thousands of its proposed beneficiaries are alive.

As if it were not enough that the soldiers themselves should have this lifelong gratuity, the following provision appears in section 5 of Mr. Price's bill:

If any person embraced within the provisions of acc Congressmen for popularity, is evidently de

Mr. Price's bill:

If any person embraced within the provisions of accition 2 of this act has died or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow or a child or children under 16 years of age, on the first day of July, 1884, or at the date of his death, if subsequent to said first day of July, then such widow shall be entitled to the same pension that he would have been entitled to if living, to continue during her widow, hood, and no longer; and in case of her death or remarriage, his child or children under 16, years of age, shall be entitled to receive the same until they severally attain the age of 16 years, and no longer.

Finally, although President Lincoln leaved

be entitled to receive the same until they severally attain the age of 16 years, and no longer.

Finally, although President Lincoln issued no call for troops until April, 1861, and the war was certainly over by July, 1865, yet this bill, to make sure of a grand sweep, dates service entitling to pensions back to March I, 1861, and forward to July I, 1866.

It would clearly be possible, under the terms of this contract, for whole companies and regiments that never saw a batticfield or eyen engaged in a skirmish to become life-long pensioners on the Treasury. Men of wealth, men still in the prime of life, men at the age of 40, could draw pensions at the public expense for perhaps forty years to come. Some widows of men who performed little or no service would be living at the cost of the Government for the next half century under the bill's provisions.

If merely pensioning the wounded and the invalids has been so wast a burden on the country as to effect its entire legislation for the raising of taxes, what would happen under this project to pension for service only, which sweeps in the great armies as a whole? The bill introduced a lew days earlier, to pension all Union soldiers who have arrived or who shall arrive at the age of 55 years, was preposterous enough, but Mr. Price's proposition dwarfs it.

The Need of Investigating the Park Depart

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Park Commissioner Wales, with a transparent spasm of political virtue, has written to the Heard of Estimate and Apperionment complaining of the statements made by the louncil of Reform assailing the Park management, and ends by asking for the appointment "of three disinter-exted citizens to examine into the statements and in-simuations made against the character and conduct of

the department."

"Three disinterested citizens" are not a very efficient agency for such an exploration. Mr. Wales could show the smooth outside surface of things as they exist in the

in smooth outside surface of things as they exist in the department and satisfy them as easily as thirteen vera ago a certain Compittolier satisfied a certain committee of rich men by showing them what they were perfectly familiar with the bonds and securities and time diverting their attention from the latent fraud and corruption in the dents of his office to detect which the public were then on the alort.

Let the Mayor or the Board appoint one competent person and say to the Fark Department that they must pay for his services and then let the Mayor direct him to go under the surface and investigate into the overcharge for them and the little dividends and commissions, the men on the pay relia who do so work the sciencial maddression and want of design in all the operations of the department by which money is wanted and useless work done which has to be done over. His report to the Mayor would be of some value. But he should be a person stapped to the work, not an accountant, for the surface of the books, but a man satiled to hunting our faces of the books, but a man satiled to hunting our faces of the books, but a man satiled to hunting our faces of the books, but a man satiled to hunting our faces of the books, but a man satiled to hunting our faces of the books, but a man satiled to hunting our faces of the books, but a man satiled to hunting our faces of the books, but a man satiled to happer our heart of the work of the work of the source of such a man, and then select him and set him at work for such as man, and then select him and set him at work for such as man, and then select him and set him at work for such as man, and then select him and set him at work for the services.

A BRAUTIFUL WINTER IN TEXAS.

Watermelons, Figs and Pears at Christmas

-Excellent Shooting. LAGARTO, Live Oak county, Dec. 26 .- The winter here has been milder than it has been before for many years. Stalks of green and growing corn are now standing in my field. Vatermelon vines are yet green in the fields, and some have ripe melons on them. Tomato vines and sweet potato vines are are still growin-gas yet unhurt. Myapples trees have lately been blooming. One pear tree has three pears on it, and the pears are three-fourths grown. A neighbor told me that some of his grapes had matured this fall, making the second erop this year on the same vines. Another neighbor planted corn this fall, and he told me, a few days ago, that it had yielded as well as his last spring's planting. My little daughter gathered a few ripe figs on the 13th of this nonth. Our winters are usually mild; but this one out-summers them all.

There has been a great deal of fence cutting in the frontier counties of Texas; but here,

There has been a great deal of fence cutting in the frontier counties of Texas; but here, near the coast, the damage to pastures has been very trivial. In these places around some little towns inclosed by pastures) there has been a little cutting of the barbed-wire fences—but very little. In fact, between this and the coast is, probably, the safest section for big pastures in the State; for the reason that, except in the little towns, nearly every white man is a pasture owner.

Lands and stock are cheap here. Many improved places can be bought for less than the cost of the improvements. For cattle and horses there is no better country than this, Good range, combined with the remarkably mild winters, make it, har excellence, the stockman's country. On account of its nearness to the coast, this section is not well suited to sheep. Though they do well for the first year or two, yet in the end they become diseased, and die rapidly. Some in this section have lost heavily on sheep.

There are but few deer near here, but turkeys, quall, squirrels, and both kinds of hare in abundance. I generally take a short hunt (say three hours) about twice a week. Up to date (Dec. 26, 1883) I have killed about 15 squirrels, 12 hare, 130 quall, and 24 turkeys—since Sept. I. 1883. As a rule I go turkey-hunting, and kill any other game incidentally; of squirrels especially, had I tried. I might have killed very many. They are very fat now. Hares are but little caten in this country, hence, though they are very numerous both kinds, but few are killed. The wild turkeys are yet quite plentiful, though, on account of being hunted so much, they are very wild. Last year I killed six wild turkeys at one shot; this year I have never killed more than two at one shot. In the spring the flesh of the wild turkey (owing to something they eat) is frequently strong and unpalatable, but at this season it is as well as season to a short him as serion.

Greeting and Congratulating the New Gov ernor who was Innugurated Yesterday.

Boston, Jan. 3 .- The Secretary of State has proclaimed George D. Robinson Governor, and or the ensuing year Massachusetts public affairs lose all except local interest. The heavy inaugural ceremony was attended, as usual, by crowds of people. Gov. Butler occuwas clad apparently in his inaugural jovial (perhaps a trifle less dignifled) than when he was preparing to take the Gubernatorial oath. At about 11 % he sent two members of his staff to the Tremont House to inform Governor-elect Robinson that prepara-tions were complete for his inauguration. inform Governor-elect Robinson that preparations were complete for his inauguration. Meantime by customary courtesy, Gov. Butler entertained the friends of the Governor elect in the Executive Chamber. On the arrival of ir. Robinson Gov. Butler greeted and congratulated him, presenting him to the present who were unknown to him. After an informal reception, a committee of the Legislature in convention came to summen Mr. Robinson to the inaugural ceremony. Most of these present thereupon went to the hall of the House of Representatives. Gov. Butler did not accompany the party. His staff escorted the new Governor, but the ex-Governor put on his hat and coat, went quietly down stairs to his carriage, and drove to his hotel. An hour later Gov. Robinson and his little private secretary took possession of the Executive Chamber. Ex-Gov. Butler will be very busy for some time in catching up with his law practice.

Gov. Robinson in his inaugural message favors a constitutional amendment providing for blennial elections and blennial sessions of the Legislature. He also favors weekly payments of laborers in private or corporate employ, instead of payments at longer intervals. He refers to the attention called to the State Charitable institutions hast year, and says the report of the investigating committee can be awaited before any definite recommendation is made; but he suggests that there may be a tendency to an unnecessarily large force of clerks, agents, assistants, superintendents, and employees appointed by the Board under statute authority.

An Fuelish Opinion of an American Ship. The London Engineer has another article or he steel cruiser Chicago. The Nautical Gazette and the techanical Engineer accuse the Lendon Engineer of

anti-American prejudice. The Engineer continues:

"What we said is based upon experience acquired in this country. We are quite content to let facts speak for mseives. If the Chicago is not a failure she a glorious exception to the rest of the experimental craft built in the United States. Is it not more likely that the engineers of this country with their unparalleled experience in constructing ships of war should know what is, and what is not right, than the members of a Naval Advisory Board who have had no experience whatever with such machinery and beilers as they propose to put in the Chicago ! If they are right and we are wrong. then experience is worth nothing, and the merest tyr from the shops who can design an engine is as good a s and what is not expedient to use at sea.

We Hope it is a False Charge From the Commercial Gazette.

Gov. Ordway of Dakota is in difficulty. He is accused of selling the appointments of Commissioners of newly organized countles. Specifically, he is charged with appointing Commissioners for Potter county with out regard to the wishes of the people thereof, and re-ceiving for his services \$5.990. These Commissioners were interested in the location of the county seat where they had considerable landed interests, and were willing to pay handsomely.

Five or Six Million Trade Dollars Yet Out. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-Representative Bland had an interview with Mr. Burchard, the Director of the Mint, this morning, in regard to the number of trade dollars in circulation. The latter expressed the opinion that between five and six millions of the coins were out. and in the hands of tradesmen and the people generally, instead of being in the possession of speculators. The remainder of the 30,983,000 originally coined, it is thought, have been experted or remeited. Mr. Bland says it is questionable whether the Government, having issued the trade dollar with the stamp of the Government upon it, could not be required to take it for Government disease at its nominal value—one dollar.

Extra Compensation for Postmasters. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Attorney-General

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Attorney-Goneral has sent to the Postmaster-General his opinion that Postmasters are entitled to receive extra compensation for issuing and paying money orders only in consideration of their having carned it by their personal service, including that of their own paid agents, in case any part of such service may be lawfully delegated to agents.

Beath of a Centenarian

STAMFORD, Jan. 2.—John Ryle died here on londay, aged 102 years. He was born in Ballyduff county Kerry Ireland. His wife still survives at the acc of 85. They have unne children living, and Mr. Ryle's six soms were the pall bearers at his funeral to-day. He was until recently in perfect health.

The Patent Pulp Machine Minding not the wintry weather, Grind the fragments all together; Basswood, poplar, birch, and beech, Much of all, though little of each Hemlock, tamarack, spruce, and pine Mix them well, and grind them fine; Of the patent pulp machine.

Conkling is no more foremenst us; Arthur will not go against us; Blaine has sought a secret nook. Where he sits and makes his book Garfield's ghost at last is laid For the patent pulp machine.

Fresh the tie, and new the tether That will bind them all together. Johnny, Barney, Stove and Jake Join us for the party's sake Stalwart, Haif Breed, great and small, And the sky is quite serene O'er the patent pulp machine

Sound the war cry, londer, shriller t Ruise the flag of Warner Miller t Here he is, the first and best, Heir of Conkling and the rest Ready with his mill to grind All the refuse he can find. adty will the party guip Such a mess of patent pulp WARR MILE BUNDEAMS.

-Armour & Co. of Chicago slaughtered

only one sixty fourth of an inch out of plumb -A smart advertiser in Baltimore offered

prizes for guesses as to the number of seeds in a pump-kin. It was cut on New Year's day and found to contain 727 seeds. The nearest guess was 721.

—The French Ambassador at Berlin lately paid Prince Bismarck a visit at his country seat and re-turned professing to be perfectly satisfied as to the re-

lations between France and Germany. The visit was aptly timed to occur while the Prince Imperial of Germany was junketing in Spain.

—Chinese slavery in American cities is not, the San Francisco Chronicle says, a new discovery made by the lady who recently addressed the Eastern press. It exists in that city in an exaggerated form, and even

the courts are powerless in their efforts to draw out the truth. The slaves dare not tell it. -There was a great fox run on the banks of the Tolks, in Ireland, on Dec. 14, and, though the Meath hounds know no check thers, the riders in pursuit experienced a very considerable one, and for a cou-ple of hundred yards there was the novel spectacle of some sixty sportsmen bathing in full hunting costume,

-M. Axel Lamm of Stockholm has sent to the Academy of Sciences a note relating to copper and cholera, in which he says that in 1833 small disks of copper were worn over the pit of the stomach, but with doubtfut advantage. Cholera has raged several times at Stockhoim, but has never traveled so far as Faiun, where the copper ores are smelted. He, however, evi-dently thinks that it is the sulphurous vapors, which ometimes are discharged in intolerable quantities, that

give to Falun its immunity from cholers.

—A resident of the Wabash Valley travelling in California was astonished when he first saw corn thriving in the dry and seemingly barren soil of Lot Angeles county; but the farmers explained that beneath sese corn fields is the subterranean outlet of some bed you will find the river, which reappears on the sur face again in two different beds some miles further down, and then again sinks beneath the surface.

-The portable oil mill which has just been cost of transportation, the planter will ere long express his own cottonseed oil, and have the meal and buils right on his land in the best possible condition for fer-tilizing, and there will be an increased production of the oil, which has come to be accepted as invaluable in cook ing. A portable mill that has been tested took the seed as it came from the gin and extracted 45% gallons of oil from 2,000 pounds of seed. —Mr. Labouchere relates that when travel-

ling in Germany he inscribed his name in the hotel book as "Henry Labouchere, elector of Middlesex," as h was entitled to do, and was treated in consequence with great distinction and deference. The other day, at Oban, a Scotch laird of great importance in the Highlands wrote, as is the custom there, the name of his ancestral home. "Batlachulish and Mrs. Macnab." Mr. Lockwood, the distinguished Queen's counsel, who happened to come after, wrote "17 Kensington Gardens and Mrs. Lockwood." There was a flerce row.

-In a codicil to the will left by the late French historian, Henri Martin, he requests that he may be accorded a very plain funeral, and that money be distributed among the poor. He explains that he does not desire a civil interment, as he is animated by religious sentiments, and he does not wish for a Catholic one, as this would lead to the belief that he adhered to Ultramontanism and to the Ecomenical Council of 1870. As a solution least departing from his ideas, the deceard re-quests that a pastor chosen from among the liberal clergy of the Protestant Church may conduct the funeral.

-Grouse shooting has come to an end in cotland. The outlook at the opening of the season was nost unpromising, and in Perthshire, the most prolific grouse county is the country, the contents of the gen-eral bag amounted to hundreds instead of thousands of brace. In spite of this, owing to the absence of all dispass on the moors and the continuous steady shooting, the Contribution of Scotland to the English markets has heen quite as large as in any former year. The annual rental of the grouse moors last year amounted to £350, OCF (\$1,757,980), and these are calculated to yield 250,000

brace of birds. -At the frontier station, Irun, between France and Spain, Baron Desmichelo, French Ambassa dor at the court of Madrid, on route to his post, on being very respectfully informed by the station officials that he was, while sauntering near the station, trospassing of ground forbidden to the public, flew into a rage, and is described as having "maitreated, physically and by word of mouth," the Spanish officials. He left after a scene, rowing to have them dismissed, but the Minister of Pul lic Works declined to comply with his request to that effect. This is an unfortunate incident, coming after the treatment of King Alfonso in Paris.

-The historian of the New Orleans Times-Democrat expedition to the Everglades of Florida writes:
"We are not afraid of snakes; we deny with scorn such a charge. On the contrary, it is really a pleasant sensa-tion to feel on a hot night a coal, smooth, slick hody gliding noiselessly over our bare feet, or hear a musical and gentle hiss as we put our hand out from under our mosquite bar to feel around for our pipe and touch some thing that is not our pipe. Such little incidents enliven m as well as everybody else, and considerably assist us in making life bearable. Still, we prefer sleeping in our canosa. We are disturbed a little during the night by the bellowing of alligators, and occasionally by one

swimming back and forth under our boat, -The cellars at Maniace, Lord Bridport's ce on Mount Ætna, are said to wines. Bronte, the town which gave the title of Duca di Bronte to Lord Nelson, and now gives it to his collate-ral descendant, Viscount Bridport, has long been locally famous for its wines; but those at the Castello di Manisco are of infinitely superior quality to these. The utmost care is taken in the winemaking; the utmost nicety of handling is observed; all the newest discoveries in science are applied, and the result is wines of exqueits flavor and bouquet, sound, unfoctored, eminently whol some; wines of various sorts—Burgundies, clarets, aher-ries, Madeiras, &c.—according to the special grape used. some of the older vintages are not to be surpassed, and scarcely to be matched.

-In a recent debate in the Hungarian Diet on legalizing marriages between Christians and Jawa Baron Rosner, lay professor of the canonical law, showed that marriages between Christians and Jews were not contrary to the tenets of the Church or the traditions of Hungary, for in the thirteenth century unions between Christians and Ishmaelites and between Christians and Jews were valid in Hungary. The speaker pointed out that in the early centuries the Church had no aversion to marriages with non-Chris tisus, and that the greatest Christian saints had pagen husbands, and that their children were afterward saints in their turn. Architshop Samessa of Erlau thundered against the intended secularization of marriage. "Civil marriage." he exclaimed, "comes from the Socialists (none remarked the obvious anachronism) who want to lestroy the family—the basis of society." The question was not decided.

-A Russian magazine called the Historical Massager (Istoritackerski Vastinity) has just published a plan for the invasion of India, found among the papers of the into ten. Skobeleff. It consists first in opening relations with the Afghans, an initiatory step really taken by the Russians in 1878; and next in sending Russian troops to Cabul in order to support an Afghan in-vasion of India. Before invading India disaffection is to be stirred up, or, tather, to be organized and brought to a head, among the various populations of limitostan and the vanguard of the invasion is to be formed by masses of Asiatic cavalry, such as are now being formed by subjecting the Turkoman tribes to rough forms of European organization and European drill. With this irregular cavalry, with the Afphans, and with regular Russian troops, Gen. Skobeleff was convinced that an imression could be made on India with important military, f not decisive political results.

-Judging by the complaints about his handiwork, it is perhaps just as well that poor Mr. Street, the architect of the new law courts, died before he could hear the chorus of grambling which prices from all compelled to use them. A correspondent writ-ing to a London paper says: "There seem to be stairs or passages to be traversed by jurors which are dangerous-ly dark. Under the courts is a series of waiting rooms for witnesses, but these are so gloomy and forbidding that they are never used. Kolody would stay there as moment who could by possibility escape. Adjoining these are prison like chambers, where juries who do not at once agree are locked up. The refreshment room are scarcely less repellant. The interior arrangements of the whole building are characterized by the gloom and confinement which would be appropriate enough to a Carthusian monastery, but which are altogether out of place and highly inconvenient in a great and busy centra of public business."

-Treating of Mexico's anti-nickel war, a orrespondent of the New Grigans Times Democrat save For a foreigner to learn the names and value of Mex ican coins is almost equal to becoming familiar with the nomenclature of the streets and this latter is a feat worth, to be ranked with the acquisition of the Chinese anguage. Imagine having to encumber your memory with the following denominations and their innumers ble combinations: A medio-centavo, or half cent; a cen-tavo, or cent; a tlaco, or 1½ cents; a quartilla, or 3 cents; a medio, or 8½ cents; a real, or 12% cents; a pesets or 25 cents; a medio peso, or 50 cents; a peso of dollar. Ac. The main objection seems to be that the introduction of the new currency was made awawardly, and, many say unfartly. Instead of allowing the property of the period of the new cultus, and establishing them upon as firm a basis as the old. Lif at once the whole country has been flooded with nicket; in the course of a few months it has round down nicket; in the course of a few months it has round down nicker; in the course of a few months it has rained down about \$4,000,000 worth of this base metal, which has been made the object of such inquitions speculation that its value has depreciated to simple nothing."